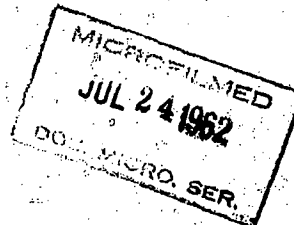


SECRET

att. (B)
to OINA 1079



TO : Post Security Officer, AMCONGEN, Naples
FROM : IRP District Supervisor, Naples
SUBJECT : HRECI, Abdyl Mustafa
Reference : OM dated June 20, 1956, Subject, same as above

Reference is made to Subject, presently a part-time employee in the capacity of interpreter for IRP/Naples, and to information contained in referenced OM above.

It seems indicated for a clear understanding of this particular problem that a brief history of the Albanians in exile situation be outlined.

From several reliable sources, the history of the various Albanian groups, presently located outside of Italy, is substantially as follows:

The BALLI KOMBETAR (National Front) movement was organized in Albania in April 1939, shortly after the occupation of Albania by Italian Fascist groups. The group was organized initially to combat the Fascist occupiers, and until 1941 was the only organized group of the resistance forces.

In 1941, after the date of Russia's entrance into the war, the various small groups of Communists existing in Albania organized, but refused to collaborate with BALLI KOMBETAR in their common struggle against the Fascist occupier. Probably, the Communists refused to collaborate since their group was almost entirely dependent on other sources.

In 1943, the Communists ceased fighting the Fascists and turned against BALLI KOMBETAR. This civil struggle lasted until November 1944, at which time, coincident with the arrival of Yugoslav, Bulgarian, and Russian troops on the Albanian borders, the Communists were able to usurp complete control of Albania. This meant that all the leaders of the Albanian resistance groups (BALLI KOMBETAR, and later the MONARCHIST group under General Abas KUFI) had to leave Albania and go into exile. Most of these persons escaped either into Greece or across the Adriatic Sea into Italy.

Midhat FRASHERI, the leader of BALLI KOMBETAR, followed by other principal exponents of the group, and other resistance leaders, established themselves in Italy in order to continue the struggle for the national liberation of Albania. To this first nucleus of political emigrants there were joined later other thousands of Albanian escapees.

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BALLI KOMBETAR, in exile, organized the propaganda against the Albanian Communist regime, publishing various periodicals and magazines, the principal one being the newspaper FLAMURI.

In 1949, BALLI KOMBETAR took the initiative and created the National Committee for a Free Albania, to which there adhered also the Albanian Monarchical Party (created in Albania in 1943 by General Abas KUP) and a few individuals who had distinguished themselves during the resistance struggle. Midhat FRASHERI, President of BALLI KOMBETAR, was also elected President of the National Committee for Free Albania. Midhat FRASHERI died three months after the formation of this Committee, and Hasan DOSTI was named to the Presidency of both BALLI KOMBETAR and the National Committee for a Free Albania.

Later in 1949 at the Committee's convention in Naples, it was decided the alignment of the Committee would be along agricultural lines since 90% of Albania's economy is based on agricultural output. Soon after this convention, BALLI KOMBETAR was received as a member of the International Peasant Union, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

In 1953, some members of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A FREE ALBANIA, and among them even Hasan DOSTI, detached themselves from the Committee in order to create another Committee with the participation also of the members of the Independent Bloc. Since a great number of both the leaders and rank and file of BALLI KOMBETAR felt that some members of the INDEPENDENT BLOC had been Fascist collaborators, they decided not to stay within the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A FREE ALBANIA, under its new alignment, and, rather, set up its own organization, the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR A FREE ALBANIA and named as its President, Professor Abas ERMEJ. Moreover, in November 1954, BALLI KOMBETAR (the section which had split from the National Committee for a Free Albania) in its convention at Naples, voted to expel Hasan DOSTI from its party, and named as its president, Professor Vasil ANDONI.

The Monarchical Party, at the time of the split in 1953, remained neutral. Selim DAMANI, in 1955, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee for a Free Albania, and a high ranking member of the Monarchical Party, stated, in substance, that the split in the Committee was not only motivated by the acceptance of the INDEPENDENT BLOC members but also through personal animosities and jealousies amongst the various leaders of factions.

Thus, to return to Subject, latter was an early member of BALLI KOMBETAR in Albania, fought in the organization both against Fascists and, later, against Communists. He escaped into Greece in November 1945 and remained there in various refugee camps until March 1949, at which time he was transferred to Bari, Italy, under the auspices of the International Refugee Organization (IRO). Subject has been in various Italian refugee camps since above date. He had applied for an immigration visa to the United States in 1951 under the Displaced Persons Act and had been cleared from a security point of view (documents in visa folder).

In 1955, Subject had accompanied an Albanian to this Consulate, an applicant for an immigration visa to the United States, and was permitted to serve as an Interpreter. In addition, from time to time, after Subject had been investigated unofficially by this office, he was contacted for information concerning other Albanians and Albanian organizations. In every instance, his information was unbiased, accurate, and always withstood further investigative action by this office.

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As for his conduct within the consular premises since his employment, it must be said that it has been beyond reproach from every point of view — security, social manners, efficiency, and willingness to cooperate.

It is deemed highly improbable, if not impossible, that Subject has in any way distorted any facts during interviews of Albanians in this office. Our interrogators have had extensive experience in the interrogation of Albanian applicants and in the use of interpreters, and in no instance has any one of them ever noted the slightest trace of dishonesty on the part of Subject during interrogations or at any other time.

From the point of view of security clearances, all have been completed on Subject except one which is being awaited from Washington. Subject is also a visa applicant under the Refugee Relief Program.

In conclusion, although this office has no reason to doubt the good intentions of Professor Ernesto KULIQ (or KULIQ) in reporting the type of information that he did, no evidence at all has been revealed that the charges concerning Subject, in his capacity as a part time Interpreter in this office, are true.

It is, therefore, requested on the basis of the foregoing that Subject be retained as an Albanian Interpreter under the present contractual basis.

GP:aoles:mfk

July 2, 1956

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